

# LABOR CLARION

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## Unwarranted Attack on Trade Unions by William R. Hearst Causes Intense Resentment in San Francisco Labor Circles

By CHAS. A. DERRY

INTENSE indignation has been aroused among trades unionists of San Francisco generally, and employees of the Hearst newspapers particularly, by the appearance in the San Francisco "Examiner" of Wednesday, July 19, of a signed editorial by William Randolph Hearst which contained what has been designated as a vicious and unwarranted attack on union labor.

Without going into details, the head of the Hearst nation-wide string of newspapers charged the unions with endeavoring to "not only get the most pay, but to give the least work"; he declares that "the quota of production is based on the capacity of the least skillful members of the union"; that "the methods of union organizers result not merely in increasing compensation but in disproportionately increasing costs"; that "union rules compel the employment of an unnecessarily large number of men on most jobs," and that "they compel the retention of the less competent," and that "they tend to remove the control of the working force from the authority of your business executives."

The editorial is captioned, "The Goose That Lays the Golden Egg," and was written as a review of an editorial submitted for Hearst's approval by the editor of the "Examiner," which incidentally reveals something of the personal supervision exercised by Hearst over the editorial policies of his newspapers.

### When Sweating Is Idealism

Evidently a discussion of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the article under review by Hearst stated among other things:

"The new competition will no longer be in the anti-social realm of sweating labor, but rather in inspiring well-paid workers to become MORE PRODUCTIVE THAN THE AVERAGE. . . . The efficient managers, whose golden era appears to be looming, will not only SELECT ABLER ASSISTANTS but will also, through inspiring leadership, elevate the productivity of their staff." (The capitals are Hearst's.)

This is termed "idealism" by Hearst, but he says it "is not based on a very wide experience with union labor." Wherein the idealism appears must be left to the reader. If it be idealistic to "inspire" the worker, rather than bully him, into becoming "more productive" than his fellows, then let it be termed idealistic. But the average reader will be unable to distinguish between the relative merits of "sweating" employees and cajoling them to obtain the same end.

### Unfounded Charges Made

Let us examine the very serious charges made by Hearst against the unions. Quite evidently he refers to the printing trade unions, and more or less familiarity with conditions in those crafts permits me to speak from first-hand knowledge.

"The efforts of most organizers of labor is not only to get the most pay, but to give the least work," declares Hearst. Suppose that statement to be true. Can he truthfully say that he as a publisher is not open to the charge that, to paraphrase his own words, "the publishers not only endeavor to get the most work, but to give the least pay"?

But it is not true in the sense that Hearst intends it. It is true, however, that it is the aim of the printing trades unions to increase the hourly rate of pay—to reduce the hours and increase the wages—just as it is and has been the aim of the publishers to decrease the hourly rate.

"The whole system of union rules, moreover, is based on the effort not only to limit labor but to limit productivity," again quoting Hearst. If "the whole system of union" rules were based on such a ridiculous foundation unionism would have toppled long ago. This false conception of union ideals is the result of attempts by the unions to rationalize "standards of competency" promulgated by men without practical experience and having no purpose whatever except for use as "trading points" in scale negotiations.

### "The Least Skillful Members"

"The quota of production is based on the capacity of the least skillful members of the union." This is a charge that is often made and often has been refuted. Union scales are minimum scales. From time immemorial agreements with publishers have contained clauses to the effect that "nothing in this agreement is to be construed as to prohibit the payment of higher rates to journeymen of superior skill or exceptional ability." Hearst himself in years gone by recognized the minimum scale by paying many of his employees more than the scale prescribed in the agreement. But like all minimum scales, the minimum has become also the maximum.

"The methods of the union organizers result not merely in increasing compensation but in disproportionately increasing costs." Without further elucidation on this point the charge is meaningless.

### "Retaining Least Competent"

"Union rules compel the employment of an unnecessarily large number of men on most jobs. They compel the retention of the less competent." The first sentence is based on estimates by men not qualified to pass judgment on the mechanical processes incident to the production of a newspaper. It probably applies to the number of men necessary to operate the immense and intricate presses now in use. But the union does not "compel" the employment of a crew of arbitrary numbers. The matter is controlled by agreement with the employers. As to compelling "the retention of the less competent," does Hearst expect even the least informed reader to believe any such twaddle? It is merely the Hearst manner of saying that the priority or seniority rules, also agreed to by the publishers, are to be disregarded when it is sought to give preference to some one individual on the plea of superior workmanship or ability. A union that compelled "the retention of the less competent" of its members would soon find itself minus the "more competent" workers.

"They tend to remove the control of the working force from the authority of your business executives," complains Hearst. To anyone not familiar with the facts, this would seem to be a most serious invasion of the employers' rights. However, it will be found that the complaint should emanate

from the unions. Agreements provide for "control of the working force," and these have been ratified by arbitration courts on many occasions. It is not necessary here to make counter-charges; but the violation of agreements on the part of the employers is not altogether unknown; and the flouting of a certain "gentlemen's agreement" without excuse or explanation could be cited.

In concluding his indictment of the unions Hearst says:

### An Unjustified Assumption

"How can manufacturers pay high wages and still be compelled to limit production to the capacity of the most incompetent workmen, and to employ larger forces than are needed on any job, and to be unable to apply methods of efficiency because of the obstructive tactics of the unions?" No man should accuse his own employees of such baseness without the fullest investigation to ascertain the truth.

"Remember," says Hearst, "this memorandum is being written by a man who has supported union labor all his life, and who has written for over forty years that prosperity is based on the good wages which create purchasing power among the mass of the community. I always have been and always will be in favor of organized labor. I support the benefits of unionism, but oppose its abuses. Union rules will have to be modified if the New Deal is to go into successful operation."

### "Preserve Me From My Friends"

Hearst always has proclaimed friendship for union labor, and in particular for the Typographical Union. Not very long ago he was made an honorary member of the Pressmen's Union, and if memory serves he expressed himself as highly appreciative of the honor. Is the above expression a modification of his former feeling? It appears, however, that he is not satisfied with the union "rules," and is prepared to blame possible failure of the "new deal" upon the unions if they do not amend their laws to suit his wishes. Even Hearst must realize that employers often are prejudiced against union rules. It is true that coincident with his advocacy of "good wages" his agents were endeavoring to reduce wages.

"God preserve me from my friends; from my enemies I will preserve myself," says an Italian proverb.

It is not difficult to understand the change of attitude toward trade unionism on the part of William Randolph Hearst. For many years of his experience as an employer in the newspaper industry his interests were such that he came in close touch with his employees. He was known as a model employer and honored as such. His relations with those employees were most amicable. Speaking from memory, no serious controversy ever marred the relations of employer and employee in the Hearst newspapers so long as they were under his personal supervision. Scale agreements were renewed from time to time and there were no threats of rupture on either side.

### Hearst Not in Personal Touch

But the Hearst newspaper interests were expanded until they covered every section of the

(Continued on Page Two)



# Unwarranted Attack on Trade Unions by William Randolph Hearst

(Continued from Page One)

country. So vast did they become that personal supervision of employment conditions was entrusted to other agencies, and subordinates were left in control. This included affiliation with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association. The latter maintains an executive secretary whose main duties pertain to the relations of the employers with their employees. The former maintains an "open shop" department whose mission is to stir up strife between newspaper publishers and their union employees and to furnish strike-breakers in case of disagreement.

For thirty years or more the printing trade unions have been committed to the policy of arbitration of wage disputes. The local unions have expended countless thousands of dollars in arbitration cases, and in every instance they have been costly and unnecessarily prolonged discussions of subjects which had no place in such proceedings. In every instance the publishers have attempted to include in the awards the laws and policies of the international unions, which the local unions had no right to subject to arbitration. This was understood by the employers, and their persistence served to prolong the proceedings.

## Arbitrary Methods Resorted To

In the negotiations between the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association and San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 which culminated last April in an ultimatum of a few hours' duration, backed by the importation of hundreds of strike-breakers, the printers were confronted by demands which no self-respecting organization of workers would have accepted willingly. At the time when President Roosevelt was launching his program for shorter hours for labor to take care of the unemployed and for higher wages to increase workers' buying power, the local newspaper publishers, who could not have instituted their demands without Hearst's consent, were demanding what amounted to a 30 per cent reduction in wages, including an increase in the number of hours' labor per day and the six-day week instead of the prevailing five-day week. Coupled with this were abrogation of working conditions which had been awarded in arbitration proceedings and the practical rejection of laws of the international union on the part of the local organization.

The actions of the employers, including Hearst, as outlined above, and proof of which is available, show no desire on the part of the employers for co-operation.

## What Is Meant by Co-operation?

Yet William Randolph Hearst, with supreme indifference to these facts, has the temerity to charge the unions with acts of commission and omission which, were they true, would convict them of working against their own interests. And in concluding his ill-tempered and ill-considered screed he lays himself open to the charge not of insincerity alone, but of hypocrisy when he says:

ever it becomes necessary to have the thirty-sixth state ratify the repeal amendment. Several states are being urged to advance election dates so that repeal may be expedited.

## Printing Craftsmen Discuss

### National Industrial Recovery

A dinner given by the Printing House Craftsmen's Club of San Francisco at the Bellevue Hotel on the evening of July 20 was featured by a discussion of the National Industrial Recovery Act. John F. Johnston of the Associated Oil Company was the principal speaker, and in an interesting address he explained the workings of the legislation with the aid of a chart. William McKannay, who had just returned from a meeting of employing printers at Chicago, spoke on "The Employing Printers' Part in the Picture." His impressions of the Chicago meeting were highly interesting. Charles A. Derry of the Labor Clarion discussed the act from the standpoint of union labor.

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.

"With sincere co-operation between employers and employees, and with the government as arbitrator, and with the natural and inevitable improvement in the mechanics of production, higher wages CAN be paid, shorter hours CAN be given, productivity CAN be increased, and the prices of products CAN be reduced to the consumer. That is the ideal and possible goal." (Again the capitals are Hearst's.)

## Retraction Should Be Forthcoming

I submit that William Randolph Hearst has taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by his position as head of a great newspaper organization to do a monstrous injustice to trade unionism in general and to the printing trade unions in particular. Coming as it does, under the guise of friendship for union labor, it is particularly reprehensible and uncalled for. The most charitable thing to be said in the premises is that he has been woefully and intentionally misinformed.

This attack upon union labor upon the part of William Randolph Hearst should receive the consideration of the American Federation of Labor and the printing trade unions. They should demand that the writer who makes such charges should substantiate them or publish a retraction.

If there is any justification for the charges the unions will be more interested in rectifying the conditions complained of than even an employer. Union labor can not allow the serious charges to go unchallenged.

## Prohibition Repeal Probable This Year

Tennessee, Arkansas and Oregon have been added to the list of states that have voted for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, making the total twenty.

Press dispatches seem to indicate that prohibition will be definitely a thing of the past within the present year, and now there has developed a rivalry among the various states to join the procession. So far no state has voted against repeal.

Fifteen states are scheduled to vote on the question this year, and the governor of Colorado has announced that he will call the Legislature of his state in session to set September 5 as the day for taking the vote. Should these sixteen states vote for repeal the fight is won.

The governors of Montana and Louisiana have indicated that they will call repeal elections when-

## TREACHERY IS CHARGED

A glaring example of the treachery President Roosevelt may expect from a certain type of employers in enforcing the Recovery Act was given by the Berkshire Mills, the world's largest hosiery plant, says a correspondent of "Labor," writing from Reading, Pa.

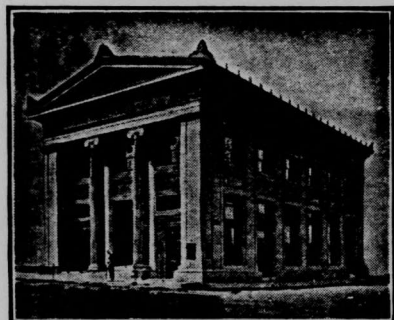
For thirty years the company has stamped out every effort of its employees to organize. Freed from domination of a "company" union, the workers rushed into the arms of the American Federation of Full-fashioned Hosiery Workers. When recognition was refused a strike threatened, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins sent a representative to read the law to the bosses. They signed an agreement to recognize the union, but repudiated it when the Washington official left town.

As a consequence, 3000 men walked out of the Berkshire Mills.

Charles J. Esterly, formerly a Pennsylvania congressman, with an extremely reactionary record, is head of the Berkshire company.

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## Progress Is Reported In Struggle Toward Industrial Recovery

The President's radio appeal for co-operation on the part of employers to speed up the program for industrial recovery under the plan of the many government agencies has resulted in a gratifying response from numerous branches of industry. Dispatches from Washington contain the information that telegraph systems have been clogged with messages from all parts of the United States assuring the President of the full co-operation of employers, business and civic organizations and labor.

General Hugh Johnson, Industrial Recovery administrator, is evidently making the utmost endeavor to press the hearings on the numerous codes of fair competition that have been filed with him, and is utilizing every means to put into effect the blanket code promulgated by the President to go into effect August 1.

The same methods are to be used in popularizing this phase of the recovery program as were used in Liberty Loan drives during the war. Great quantities of literature are being prepared for general distribution, the press is to be used for advertising the drive, and speakers working under directions of the administration will be engaged to put the message of the "new deal" over to the people.

### Codes So Far Disappointing

Meanwhile codes are pouring in to Recovery Administration headquarters and dates for hearings are being set. One disappointing feature of those so far filed is that generally they do not comprehend the main feature of the President's program, which is to reduce hours of labor and increase wages. The unanimity with which the forty-hour and even forty-eight-hour week is provided for makes it certain that unless the administration takes a strong stand for the original plan of a thirty-hour week the millions of jobless will not be provided for.

Another disappointing feature is the low hourly rate of wages proposed in the employers' codes. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the wage scales submitted up to date will not go far to provide the increased purchasing power necessary to start the wheels of industry and bring about re-employment.

### Beggarly Wages in San Francisco

An incident of more than local significance was a protest wired to Washington by the garage division of the San Francisco Automotive Repair Association. The blanket code promulgated by the President, it declared, "would bankrupt garages" because of competition from all-night parking lots and inability to enforce municipal ordinances.

The telegram conveyed the information that garages in San Francisco had been working men eighty hours a week for twenty years, and "are now paying as low as \$10 weekly."

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The cotton textile code has been put into effect, raising wages, cutting hours and taking the children out of the mills. Almost all of the balance of the textile industry, including silk and rayon, voluntarily came under the protecting shelter of the cotton code.

Steel and lumber offered the administration their rules and a healthy part of the coal industry did likewise. But this speed does not mean freedom from problems. It means tremendous problems.

### The Company Union Problem

The steel code laid on General Hugh S. Johnson's doorstep the company union issue, with its elaborate provisions calculated to protect the industry's set-up in that field. Indications are that other codes will seek to pattern after steel, if, indeed, they do not copy its provisions verbatim. The Recovery Administration will at least "scrutinize most carefully" these provisions and labor will go into the hearings prepared to make the fight of its life to knock them out of the code on the ground, probably, that the labor provisions of the law itself are sufficiently in the field of labor relations.

Steel companies, including independents and subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, announced 15 per cent wage increases in anticipation of raises proposed in codes now before the Recovery Act Administration. Officials of steel companies estimated that employment in the industry has jumped 233 per cent in July, as compared with the first quarter of the year.

### Electrical Workers Protest

The National Electrical Manufacturers' Association was pilloried by labor representatives when its code providing a forty-hour week and \$14 minimum wage was presented before the Industrial Recovery Administration. The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers declared a minimum wage of \$14 in an industry as profitable as the electrical is anti-social. They proposed a minimum wage of 90 cents an hour for skilled labor and a maximum work week of thirty hours.

### Mine Workers to Form Spearhead

The spearhead of organized labor's fight for the six-hour day and five-day week, ultimately certain for all industry if any semblance of the present economic system is to be retained, is to be the United Mine Workers, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, indicated in a statement on the shorter hours movement generally and hours in the coal industry specifically.

Mr. Green pointed out that General Johnson, administrator of the Recovery Act, said when the textile code was under consideration that a general forty-hour week throughout industry would scarcely scratch the surface of his primary job, which is to put 12,000,000 and more men back to work at wages sufficient to provide buying power for the output of the American industrial plant.

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## President Roosevelt Urges Co-operation

Calling upon all employers of the nation to put into immediate effect the voluntary code to shorten working hours and increase wages promulgated by him a week ago, President Roosevelt delivered a stirring radio address from the White House on Monday last.

The chief executive called upon the country to launch an immediate attack upon the depression, and announced his purpose to keep posted in the post office of every town a roll of honor of "all those who join with me."

Some of the high lights from the President's address were as follows:

"It is obvious that if we can greatly increase the purchasing power of the tens of millions of our people who make a living from farming and the distribution of farm crops we will greatly increase the consumption of those goods which are turned out by industry.

"I have expressed my faith that we can make possible by democratic self-discipline in industry general increases in wages and shortening of hours sufficient to enable industry to pay its own workers enough to let those workers buy and use the things that their labor produces.

"It is obvious that without united action a few selfish men, in each competitive group will pay starvation wages and insist on long hours of work. Others in that group must either follow suit or close up shop. We have seen the result of action of that kind in the continuing descent into the economic hell of the past four years.

"On the basis of this simple principle of everybody doing things together, we are starting out on this nation-wide attack on unemployment. It will succeed if our people understand it. \* \* \* We are not going through another winter like the last. \* \* \* Opinion and conscience are the only instruments we shall use in this summer offensive against unemployment. But we shall use them to the limit to protect the willing from the laggard and to make the plan succeed. \* \* \* I cannot guarantee the success of this nation-wide plan, but the people of this country can guarantee its success."

### DIDN'T FALL IN

"Well, old man, I guess you fell in love and got married?" "Hardly. Just got married."—Ex.



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## A Changed World

Here is an indication of the overwhelming importance of the National Industrial Recovery Act. It is taken from a magazine edited, not for wage earners, but for those who are powerful in the money world—the "Magazine of Wall Street":

"A procession of directors was coming out of a chairman's room. The chairman is an old man, but mentally the youngest member of the board. 'I'm afraid,' he said, 'that that meeting consisted mostly of my special. It seemed important to get over to those men that the world of business will never again be what it has been—I mean in its larger aspects. Laissez faire and its concept of business as legalized private warfare is as dead as slavery was after Appomattox. The big ship of economic life can no longer be left to a quarreling crew. Hard times have speeded the coming of the inevitable by ten or fifteen years. The explosion was a bit premature. Fortunately for all there has been no violence. But take a look at Washington! Was there ever a wilder scene in a bloody revolution, when you get down to the facts? President Roosevelt is concentrating the revolution in himself. In fact, you might regard him as the symbolic sacrifice. (I've just been reading "The Golden Bough.") Instead of having a turbulent revolution with fighting, pillaging and destruction, we have delegated the revolving to him. And how he is revolving!"

## Apathy Toward Insurance

"The millions of unemployed and their families will not consent to vegetate forever on handouts from public and private charity organizations. Statesmanship demands the enactment of comprehensive unemployment insurance before the already seething germs of social discontent get beyond control."

The above is from an American Federation of Labor statement which deplores the reactionary attitude of state legislatures on unemployment insurance. Despite the fact that approximately twelve million persons are unemployed in the United States, and not mincing words as to the menace of this condition, it is stated that "no state legislature has enacted an unemployment insurance law this year."

"One thing is sure," says the statement. "The declaration of the American Federation of Labor that there must be a system of unemployment insurance in every state, with the employers contributing the necessary funds as a charge on industry, remains the only tangible solution of the unemployment problem."

Part of Wall Street's present happiness is explained by the voluntary return of thousands of its lost sheep,—Norfolk "Virginian-Pilot."

## Japanese Immigration Again

In a manner highly suggestive of the pedagogue who resents the pupil's entertaining opinions not in line with his own, the San Francisco "News" takes the Labor Clarion to task for an editorial in last week's issue on the Japanese immigration question. It says the article is "strongly reminiscent of the way the question was discussed from that quarter ten years ago." Probably because the views expressed ten years ago were parallel to those of the "News" at that time, and that the evening newspaper has now executed an about face, the Labor Clarion is expected to follow the Scripps-Howard lead. Impatiently it asks, "Has not the Labor Clarion awakened to the New Deal?"

"Baseless and highly prejudiced arguments," "half-truths" as a favorite device of "those who seek to perpetuate the 'yellow scare,'" "violent assumptions not supported by a single fact," "silly matter" and "unfair discrimination against Japanese immigration" are some of the phrases used to describe the Labor Clarion's editorial. They would, of course, apply equally to the utterances of the "News" ten years ago, or even up to the time that Roy Howard, returning from Japan after hobnobbing with the Mikado, changed the editorial policy of his newspapers.

As to the "new deal," the Labor Clarion has been under the impression that President Roosevelt launched that policy in behalf of American labor and industry, and not in behalf of foreign labor. It is freely admitted that the Labor Clarion has not awakened to any such view of the "new deal" as has the "News."

Let us get down to facts about this economic question of restriction of immigration. The law, as pointed out by ex-Senator Shortridge, "was not aimed at or designed to apply to Japan only, but to all Orientals who are ineligible for citizenship. It was not born of hate for Japan or any other Oriental nation, but of love and first regard for our own."

It must be understood that there is no "unfair discrimination" against Japanese immigration. Encouragement of that view in Japanese official circles is doing the United States a disservice, to put it mildly. Mr. Howard, in adopting the Japanese viewpoint, is going counter to Congress, the Legislature of California and the practically unanimous action of every California organization which considered the subject.

What Japan desires, of course, is equality with other nations in the matter of quotas. To grant that equality is to scrap the policy of the federal government in excluding those ineligible to citizenship. If Japan were placed on the quota basis, and conditions later seemed to warrant extending those quotas, Japan would not then be limited to the 185 the "News" claims would be the quota under the present law. The present renewal of the agitation for amending the law seems to be part of an extended and well press-agented movement, which recently induced certain congressmen (so it was reported in the press) to declare that 100,000 Asiatic house servants were needed in California.

If "such a silly matter as our unfair discrimination against Japanese immigration might be the very issue upon which a future rupture of peaceful relations might occur," as suggested by the "News," we will have only the Scripps-Howard newspapers and the self-appointed ambassadors, aided and abetted by organizations motivated by the purely commercial aspect of the problem, to blame. The attempt to place the onus on labor must fail. Labor has no quarrel with the Japanese people or government.

\* \* \*

The "News" also has paid its compliments to ex-Senator Shortridge, to whom it referred as the "distinguished author of the troublesome, offensive and utterly needless Japanese exclusion act of 1924," and added, "The Shortridge amendment of

1924 was a bit of heedless demagoguery." The ex-Senator turns the tables upon the "News" by quoting from its issue of April 15, 1924, its own words of approval of this "heedless demagoguery." The quotation follows:

"This whole question of Japanese immigration has been before the country long enough and has been decided in a sufficient number of elections so that Congress may be presumed to know what is the policy of the American people. The 'Daily News' believes that our people as a whole recognize the dangers of leaving the bars down to any Oriental immigration, even in the slightest degree. Also this newspaper believes that the United States is well within its rights, both equitable and legal, in deciding all immigration questions solely on the bases of the needs of the American situation and the desires of the American people, and that any nation, Oriental or European, which takes exception to the making of such a decision by our government, is simply looking for trouble."

The eminent Republican ex-senator must have enjoyed a hearty chuckle as he penned the following comment on the above: "I applauded and thanked you then for that splendid American editorial, approving of legislation which you now denounce. . . . Your Mr. Roy Howard had not then been entertained by Japanese royalty, perhaps had not then dined with his majesty the Mikado." He reminds the "News" that his "heedless demagoguery" was indorsed also by his colleague, Senator Johnson, by his predecessor, Senator Phelan, by practically every newspaper in California, by numerous civic, patriotic and labor organizations, and by the Congress of the United States. And he concludes with the statement that if he was guilty of "heedless demagoguery," practically all of his constituents were participis criminis.

\* \* \*

In another column of this issue will be found a communication from Samuel J. Hume, secretary of the California Council on Oriental Relations, dealing with the subject under discussion. While it probably adds nothing to the debate, it does emphasize the quota feature. Quoting the same figure given by the "News" as the probable Japanese quota, the writer says: "These figures could not be raised unless the quotas for all European countries were raised." Which no doubt is one of the objectives behind the agitation.

The stationery on which the communication is typed contains a list of eminent names of members of the organization, and one at least which does not come under that classification without certain qualifications. The name of Harry Chandler on propaganda of any nature is not calculated to appeal to the sympathy and co-operation of a body of organized workers.

## INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

In his speech opening the World Economic Conference in London Premier Ramsey MacDonald gave utterance to the following significant statement:

"Nationalism in the sphere of politics may be essential to human freedom. Self-sufficient nationalism in economics is the death knell of advancing prosperity."

"The nearer we can make the world an economic unit the better will it be for each nation. In any event international co-operation is our best way to national recovery, and the nation which looks after itself in an international frame of mind will not only lead the world in enlightenment, but in well-being. We are here, therefore, to pursue the better course of international agreement."

The nations of the world have been keeping too much to themselves, avers a British statesman. That's what Uncle Sam thinks, too, when he considers the debt installments he hasn't got yet.—Boston "Herald."



## COMMENT ON THE NEWS

Gossip around the Recovery Administration headquarters in Washington is to the effect that the American Federation of Labor officials are greatly perturbed because of developments in connection with the textile industry code, the first to be approved. It appears that under the original code skilled workers were to receive the same proportionate increase as unskilled workers. Under the code as approved by the President they do not. Recovery Administration officials have tried to explain that the original code was unworkable. Federation officials are said to have warned General Johnson that unless the provision is restored labor disturbances are likely to result.

Miss Charlotte E. Carr, appointed secretary of labor of Pennsylvania, is a close friend of Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, the governor's wife, who has appeared frequently in the picket lines of strikers during the last two months.

Raising the O'Shaughnessy dam and building the Red Mountain Bar power house does not solve the problem of municipally owned and distributed power. The next step is to speed the building of the power line extension from Newark, together with the step-down stations. It is hardly correct to say that there is no market for power in San Francisco so long as the city is paying a private corporation for power and light.

America has suffered more than its share of grief because of the activities of our unofficial ambassadors abroad. First the European nations which owe billions of dollars of indebtedness incurred during and after the war were encouraged by sympathetic and self-appointed diplomats to believe that it was Uncle Sam's duty to cancel the indebtedness. And when he refused he was made the target for scurrilous epithets such as "Uncle Shylock." Now we have the Japanese encouraged by an indorsement of their charge that they were unjustly dealt with by our immigration laws, which "discriminated" against them. And the mischief maker in this instance was a noted editor. Would it not be a novelty if one of these amateur diplomats were to uphold the policies and traditions of America while abroad?

An Associated Press dispatch says that a survey conducted by the Department of Labor has revealed that shirt factory workers have been receiving wages as low as \$2 a week. Of 18,000 women workers studied in nine states, only 10 per cent earned as much as \$12 a week and 35 per cent earned less than \$6 a week. And yet we speak of the "pauper labor of Europe!"

The California Legislature is determined to thrust a sales tax on citizens of the state. It is likely that were a referendum demanded it would be found that it would be repudiated, just as it was by the people of Oregon last week. The legislators will have a busy time explaining their actions to their constituents.

The sales tax has been adopted in California. Is this a triumph for Hearst? It is possible that the San Simeon influence has been underestimated.

It is difficult to disassociate ideas of business advantage from discussion of the Industrial Recovery program. A gentleman recently returned from a meeting of representatives of a certain industry from all parts of the country reported that the gathering seemed to be dominated by a desire to reap the benefits of the law without complying with its spirit and intent. A Washington dispatch declares that the code submitted to the Recovery

Administration by the oil industry is full of jokers designed to conceal the profits of the big operators from the scrutiny of the administration.

The general rise in food prices will not be resented by the people if it is reflected in better wages and increased employment. But even the least observing will have noticed that prices already have far outstripped any wage increases reported.

Californians should not become unduly "puffed up" by the fact that Dr. Walter B. Scaife, a philosopher from California, told a New York reporter that his state will soon produce superbrains. He says the California climate will improve the intelligence just as it perfects the human body, and that mental giants will result. A traveler is impelled to find new reasons for boosting his home state. And this at least is a deviation from the usual boasts.

## OUR DEPENDENCE ON THE FARMER

"Statistics show that half the money spent in the United States is put into circulation by the farmer," says Dr. T. P. Bodkin, the farmer-president of Marin Dell. He continues: "When he has the cash he pays off his mortgage, takes on help, goes into the city and buys freely, thus promoting sales and circulating dollars. But look what happens when the farmer is deprived of his annual gross income: Sales drop off, employment is non-existent, and the result is hard times."

## MISS ROCHE ON THE JOB

Miss Josephine Roche, widely known in industrial circles as the head of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company of Colorado, is serving as a member of the employers' group in working out a code for the coal industry. Her experience as an employer of union miners makes her a valuable addition to the group. She said recently:

"I believe the code represents an important advance, although it is not all that some of us desired. It is difficult to persuade some operators, wedded to the old order of things, that higher wages and shorter hours spell prosperity for any industry intelligently managed."

## HIS APOLOGY

She was poor but had excellent manners, while her husband was rich but possessed terrible manners. They were guests at a society leader's home, and while cutting his meat it slipped off the plate onto the floor. He started to pick it up, but she kicked him violently, and said in a whisper, "Apologize—say something!" His face turned red, then white, and he grinned at the hostess as he said, "Tough meat slides easy!"—"Railway Trainman."

## "SOAKING" THE MOTORIST

Automobile owners pay a motor tax bill totalling more than \$1,165,000,000 a year, according to estimates contained in a report received by the California State Automobile Association on the subject of motor vehicle taxation. Federal taxes amount to approximately \$250,000,000 a year, including the federal gasoline taxes and excise taxes on automotive products and lubricating oil. In addition, motorists pay about \$500,000,000 a year in state gasoline taxes; about \$15,000,000 a year in county and city gasoline taxes that are imposed in some localities; and about \$400,000,000 a year in registration fees.

The report pointed out that these taxes represent nearly \$50 a year on each motor vehicle in the country, or approximately 25 per cent of the average value. This is declared to amount to about ten times the highest rate ever proposed for a general sales tax and about five times the highest tax rate on property.

## QUOTA FOR JAPANESE

Editor Labor Clarion:

With your permission I should like to comment briefly upon the editorial appearing in the last issue of the Labor Clarion opposing any reconsideration of the 1924 immigration act and the removal of the unjust exclusion clause and substitution of the quota plan as a method for the rigid restriction of Oriental immigration.

You state in your editorial that the adoption of the quota plan would be "throwing down the immigration bars" to coolie labor. In this connection we must remember that the entrance into our country of Oriental labor was prohibited a great many years ago. The "gentlemen's agreement" entered into by Theodore Roosevelt and the Japanese government in 1909 was designed primarily to prohibit absolutely the entrance of the Japanese laboring class. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 had the same end as its prime purpose. So did the Barred Zone Restrictions of the 1917 law. Therefore in all these discussions it must be clearly borne in mind that the quota plan, if adopted, would not permit the entrance of labor, either skilled or unskilled. That question has been settled.

Again, it should be pointed out that the quota plan would admit into our country each year only 185 Japanese and 105 Chinese, and that a great many authorities maintain that under the quota system fewer actual Orientals would enter our country than do now under the present 1924 law. These figures of 185 Japanese and 105 Chinese per annum are given out by the State Department and are determined by a very definite formula. These figures could not be raised unless the quotas for all European countries were raised. Now our present policy is to further reduce European immigration by reducing European quotas, so that in all probability even the figures of 185 and 105 will be considerably reduced in the near future. Therefore it is clear that the application of the quota system could, in no real sense, be construed as "throwing down the bars."

In addition, you are aware, I am sure, that all aliens desiring to enter our country must first have their passports visaed by a United States consul in the country of origin. A United States consul may refuse a visa on a number of grounds, including the general one that the immigrant is likely to become a public charge. This gives the United States a complete control and makes it possible for them to say what type and class of Japanese and Chinese shall be admitted under the quota system.

The statement that the granting of quota to Japan and China and other Asiatic countries would mean an opening wedge leading to future demands which the United States would be unable to meet is an unwarranted assumption. You will, I am sure, admit that to assume that the United States, the most powerful country in the world today, can not meet in the proper manner and in a spirit of approved courtesy any such future demands when they occur is beneath the dignity of a great nation with a record such as ours.

Very sincerely yours,

SAMUEL J. HUME,

Secretary California Council of Oriental Relations.

Berkeley, July 22, 1933.

## TWO WORK FOR ONE WAGE

Employed men and women of reduced income are getting married so they can share expenses, reports a social investigator. Salary paring compels salary pairing.—"Dunbar's Weekly" (Phoenix).

Acquire the habit of calling for the union label.



## Patriotic Drive for Increased Wages and Shortened Work-Days

In undoubtedly one of the most momentous efforts ever undertaken in the United States, President Roosevelt called on every employer of three or more persons to shorten the work-week to forty hours for "white collar" workers, thirty-five hours for mechanical workers, and to pay a graduated scale of increased wages to his employees.

The President's announcement will be followed in the next six weeks by the most widespread and intense appeal to public opinion that has been made since the world war. The object of the campaign will be to get every consumer to sign an agreement to support and patronize employers who co-operate with the President.

### Drive Will End Labor Day

The drive to end the depression by returning jobless persons to work and to increase the purchasing power of the country will end on Labor Day, the first Monday of September. It is believed that at least 6,000,000 of the 12,000,000 unemployed will have jobs on that day.

Through General Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, President Roosevelt asked employers to agree:

1. Not to work any so-called "white-collar" employee, in all types of services, for more than forty hours a week, and not to reduce the hours of business to below fifty-two hours in any week.

### Maximum Hours Proposed

2. Not to employ any factory or mechanical worker or artisan more than a maximum of thirty-five hours a week, with the right to work a maximum of forty hours in a week for any six weeks between August 1 and December 31.

3. Not to work any employee more than eight hours in any one day.

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4. To pay "white-collar" workers not less than \$15 a week in cities of 500,000 population or more; not less than \$14.50 a week in cities between 250,000 and 500,000 population, and not less than \$14 in any city between 2500 and 250,000 population.

### Minimum Wage Provisions

5. To pay mechanics, factory workers and artisans not less than 40 cents an hour, unless the hourly rate for such work was less than 40 cents on July 15, 1929, in which case the latter rate should be paid, but not less than 30 cents an hour.

6. Not to reduce for the shorter work week the wages now paid employees for the longer work-week.

7. Not to employ any persons under 16 years of age.

A printed form containing these provisions, in addition to a number of others, was to have been handed each of the 5,000,000 employers in the country yesterday (Thursday) morning by the regular postman. The employer will be asked to sign it and return it at once to one of the district offices of the Commerce Department.

### Pacts Effective August 1

The agreements will be in effect from August 1 to December 31, this year, unless before that date the President approves a code of fair competition for the employer's industry. In that case the terms of the code would supersede the agreement.

Beginning at once and continuing until Labor Day, the Recovery Administration intends to carry on a campaign designed, as General Johnson expressed it, "to saturate the country with the dope about this thing."

### To Reach Every Channel

Not only will this campaign be carried on through every channel of communication—the newspapers, radio, motion pictures and public meetings—but the churches, Catholic, Jewish and Protestant, fraternal orders and civic organizations are being organized to lend a hand in bringing home to the people that "this is a test of patriotism" and "the time to demonstrate the faith of our fathers and our belief in ourselves," as it was explained in the announcement.

"We are going to reach every place where two or more people meet," asserted General Johnson. "We are going to ask the public to support those who co-operate with us. We are not asking a boycott of anyone."

### To Mould Public Opinion

"I believe that we can create a public opinion as strong as any war psychology. We did it with the draft law. When we started there was only a thin strip of the Eastern seaboard that wanted war, but in a short time we had the entire country wholeheartedly supporting the war."

"Here we have something to build on—something that is poignant to the human heart—the plight of the 12,000,000 men and women in this country out of work."

## A Co-operative Push To Secure Fair Wages

*Not only for the clarity of its expression of the spirit underlying President Roosevelt's "new deal," but because of the fact that it is from a source hitherto considered as highly conservative and even reactionary, the following editorial from the San Francisco "Chronicle" is commended to Labor Clarion readers:*

"The blanket wage and hour code is plainly aimed at the sweatshops and the multifarious small establishments that never have paid decent living wages. The President pointed straight in this direction Monday night when he said 'the richest field for results is among the small employers.'"

### As to "Living Wage"

"Detroit merchants, complaining about the \$12 to \$15 minimum wage for junior employees on the ground that such employees were receiving less than that even in 1929, gives the thing away. Was something less than \$12 a week a living wage for a man in 1929? He might exist on it, but could there have been much life in his existence? And what if he had a family to support and an aged mother?"

"Does anyone think, in Detroit or elsewhere, that the fact that starvation wages like this were paid in 1929 is a good reason why they should be paid in 1933, or ever again? It is exactly this sort of thing that all right-minded people want to get rid of and that the President is driving at."

"On the purely economic side these starvation wageworkers were an actual loss to industry. They were not able to do their part as consumers. If there is one lesson that this depression has driven home above all others it is that industry itself, now that the whole world is in it, must maintain its own consumers."

### Not a Philanthropic Problem

"The day is gone when industry can afford to have its workers scraping along, in garrets, on bread and water. Society never could afford it. In the past, however, this problem of society looked to be philanthropic. Now that the shoe is on industry's foot the matter has ceased to be philanthropic and has become intensely practical."

"The clothing factory can not afford to have the shoe factory workers so badly paid that they can not buy clothes, and vice versa. But neither factory can solve the problem by itself. This is the reason why we are now all in one co-operative push to secure fair wages for all the workers and shorter hours to make jobs for workers unemployed. Then the clothing factory can count on business from the shoe workers and the shoe factory from the clothing workers."

"Even though they work shorter days and fewer days in order that more men may work, they must have a wage on which they and their families can live, and on the American, not the Oriental, standard."

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## Workers Are Flocking Into Folds of Unions

Hundreds of thousands of workers—more than 200,000 in the United Mine Workers alone—have been enrolled in the last two months in international unions and local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor by 1600 voluntary organizers working with official organizers in all parts of the country under the supervision of William Green, president of the Federation, according to advices from Washington headquarters.

Co-operating with this labor army are others of equal or greater size, composed of the official and voluntary organizers of the national and international unions and of the state and local labor federations. They are trying to enroll in legitimate trade unions the maximum possible number of workers under protection of the free labor clause of the National Industrial Recovery Act, that the voice of labor may be effectively heard in the adoption of industrial codes.

### Labor's Enemies Also Active

Countering desperately to nullify this new magna charta of labor and defeat the intent and purpose of President Roosevelt and the Congress when they preserved and strengthened this labor clause despite the protests and machinations of the American Manufacturers' Association and a host of other reactionary groups and individuals, the great industrial organizations are straining every nerve to force their employees into company unions, the so-called "employee-representation" groups. By this insidious but outworn plan the big employers hope to befuddle the Industrial Recovery Administration when spokesmen for the workers are called upon to voice the aims and needs of labor.

Morrison declares the progress the Federation is making leaves no reason to fear the issue, and that the army of reaction, while still dangerous, and frenziedly active, is beaten. Waiving the old requirement of organization along strictly craft lines, the Federation is meeting the emergency by enrolling the workers in entire industries in direct affiliation. In the last three weeks, says Morrison, charters were issued to thirty-eight federal and trade unions by the American Federation of Labor. He said he did not know how many were issued by the 108 affiliated international unions. He would not undertake to estimate the gains of the past two months, but cited as the highlights from one day's mail the following:

### Workers in All Industries Sign Up

Ten thousand steel and glass workers in the New Kensington, Pa., neighborhood; another 10,000 in the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union; charter applications by rubber workers in Detroit, Flint and Pontiac, Mich., and Akron, Ohio; charters issued to rubber workers in Cleveland, Niles and Warren, Ohio, and steel fabricators in the last two places; Martinsburg, W. Va., quarry workers organized 100 per cent; charter asked by Belleville, Ill., factory workers; organizers asked by aviation field workers; gains reported by New England and West Virginia shoe workers, by Ohio boilermakers, leather workers, brickmakers and pressed steel fabricators, by the cleaners and dyers of New York, Youngstown, Ohio, and San Francisco.

### Steel and Auto Employees

"I might go on almost indefinitely," said Mor-

risson, "but that is enough to show what is doing. Offhand, I may add such items as the organization of 3000 employees of the Michigan and Great Lakes steel plants at Detroit, and the mass meeting of auto workers there that swamped the facilities of the huge Cass High School."

Among groups which never have had legitimate union organization until now, charters have been issued to loggers and sawmill workers at Longview, Wash., Portland, Ore., White Horse, Calif., and Morris, Ala., and organizers are being called for in all parts of the South which heretofore have been rabidly anti-union, Secretary Morrison's records reveal.

## Effect of Minimum Wage Laws Upon National Industrial Program

Minimum wage legislation made inroads into the Middle West recently when Illinois passed a minimum wage law, making the seventh state to pass such a wage law since the first of the year, says a Washington dispatch.

The law follows the pattern of all the other state laws and enforcement problems will be the same, according to Secretary of Labor Perkins.

An invitation to confer in Washington with Secretary Perkins on the subject of enforcement of the minimum wage laws will be sent to officials of the seven states which have passed laws this year. They are: New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Utah, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Illinois.

Recovery act administration officials will confer with the state officials, but the state minimum wage laws will not in any way be connected with the Industrial Recovery Act. It is thought that the passage of these state laws will strengthen the fabric of the national program, however.

## Wealthy Publishers Want the Sales Tax

In his argument before a committee of the Assembly at Sacramento against the adoption of the sales tax, Paul Sharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, said:

"I realize that the newspapers of the state are making it appear that the people want nothing but a sales tax, and there is nothing strange about that.

"Those newspapers, owned by wealthy men, naturally would prefer the sales tax. I refer to men like William Randolph Hearst, Joseph Knowl- and of the Oakland 'Tribune' and Harry Chandler of the Los Angeles 'Times.'

"Sure Hearst wants a sales tax. With all his money he can only wear one pair of shoes and eat three meals a day the same as a laborer who earns \$3 a day. Under a sales tax Hearst would contribute about the same amount toward the support of state government as the laborer.

"That's why organized labor is in principle opposed to the sinister effect of a sales tax. We realize the state must have it as an emergency levy, but it certainly should also adopt an income tax to make the rich contribute their proportionate share of the cost of government."

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## Citizens' Committee For Power Projects

In accordance with the policy of the San Francisco Labor Council in favor of municipally owned power development and distribution projects, Edward Vandeleur, president of the Council, and John A. O'Connell, secretary, took a prominent part in the deliberations of Mayor Rossi's committee of seventy-nine citizens which indorsed the raising of the O'Shaughnessy dam and the construction of the Red Mountain Bar power house as part of the construction plan sought to be undertaken under the terms of the Industrial Recovery Act.

The plan to extend the Hetch Hetchy power lines from Newark to San Francisco, with step-down stations for use of the power for municipal lighting and by the Municipal Railway, also indorsed by the Labor Council, was ruled out by Mayor Rossi because it had not been recommended by the Public Utilities Commission.

### The Plans Indorsed

The new plans indorsed by the committee, entailing an expenditure of \$11,515,000, were as follows:

Raising O'Shaughnessy dam, \$3,500,000; construction of Red Mountain Bar power house, \$1,000,000; new schools, \$2,500,000; new sewers, \$2,500,000; extending high-pressure fire system, \$1,865,000; twenty fire department cisterns on Van Ness avenue and Market and Dolores streets, \$140,000.

The dam, power plant and cistern projects were strongly opposed by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Down Town Association and certain banks. Great stress was laid on the fact that more bonds must be voted if the projects are to be constructed.

### Criticize O'Shaughnessy

During the discussion of the plans Vandeleur and O'Connell sharply criticized Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy for his conduct of the work on the Hetch Hetchy project. They were joined in this criticism by Supervisor Stanton.

Mayor Rossi, while asserting that he did not join in the criticism of O'Shaughnessy, said that if the people had known in the beginning what the Hetch Hetchy project would cost "they never would have voted the first \$45,000,000 bond issue." He said that \$108,000,000 was owing on the project, not taking into consideration twenty or thirty millions for interest. However, he supported the raising of the dam and the building of the power plant as a matter of good business and as a means of providing income.

This "security" thing is really quite simple. All France asks is that strangers pay the premiums on her accident insurance.—Detroit "News."

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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The funeral of George Smith, a member of Typographical No. 21, was held last Wednesday morning from the Church of the Holy Name, in the Sunset district. His death occurred July 24, the result of a nervous breakdown to which he fell victim many months ago. Mr. Smith was born in Inverness, Scotland. He came to the United States when comparatively a young man. Arriving at Boston, he affiliated with the Typographical Union and continued his vocation while a resident of that city. Coming to San Francisco later, he found employment in several book and job offices, including Hicks-Judd, Taylor & Taylor, and Neal, Stratford & Kerr. He was foreman of the bookroom of the latter firm at the time he was stricken with the illness which culminated in his death. Mr. Smith was the father of two sons, James and George Jr., and two daughters, Maryclaire and Dolores, who, with his widow, Mrs. Alice Smith, survive him. To the bereaved family the sympathy of members of Typographical Union and other printing crafts of San Francisco, among which Mr. Smith was widely acquainted, is extended.

Yes, sah, the "Kunnel" (Douglas S. White), ex-chairman of the "Examiner" chapel, ex-delegate to Providence in 1914 and Albany in 1920, is going to leave us—temporarily. He and Mrs. White will start a motor trip to Phoenix, Ariz., via Los Angeles and San Diego, next Saturday. Tucson, also, may be included in the itinerary. "Doug" was foreman of the Phoenix "Republican" forty years ago, and when he arrives there on this trip he will attempt to organize a reunion of the printer boys and gals who pioneered the cactus states of the Southwest in and even before the '80s. The "Colonel" is looking forward with pleasure to a visit with "Tom" Fennessy, who has been on the retired list of Los Angeles printers for some time. Asked when he expected to return to San Francisco, White replied: "Oh, I'll 'come back,' all right, but possibly not in a hurry. I've been planning this trip for a long while, and, now the opportunity to take it has arrived, I'm going to take full advantage of it and let none of its anticipated pleasures escape me."

The union label on menu printing! Members of the union and the public in general are called upon at this time to lend whole-hearted co-operation to that end. Whether you patronize restaurants daily or only occasionally, watch for and demand the Allied Printing Trades Council emblem. It was a guarantee of fair working conditions and wages more than a half century before "NIRA" was promulgated. This branch of the printing industry in San Francisco is in the cut-throat-competition class and child labor in non-label shops has for some time menaced legitimate employers specializing in that work. Forward, toward its total elimination!

The marine reporter of this column had his ships' schedule of sailing dates slightly speeded up last week when he cast off the lines of the Mariposa for her trip to Australia. But the error permits a revise of the personnel of the printing department of the vessel as then announced and the addition thereto of the name of W. E. Shepherd of the Secretary's chapel, who went out as second printer when the Matson liner departed Tuesday. Mr. Wilson, the chief of the department, was compelled to remain in port for treat-

ment of a throat affection and Chauncey Booth was advanced in priority to sub for him.

The attention, and earnest consideration, of every member is again directed to the three pension proposals appearing in the July "Journal" which are to be voted upon at the referendum election August 9. Each has an explanatory note by its proponent on the executive council, and the decision on this vital subject now rests with the individual member.

After several weeks' negotiation San Jose Union and the publishers of the "Mercury-Herald" and "Evening News" arrived at an amicable settlement last Monday when the union accepted a compromise offer sponsored by its scale committee and agreed to by the publishers. Originally the employers had demanded a reduction from the hourly rate, which was based on the peak wage of \$54 and \$57 per week, to the same scale as now applies in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Fresno. The union had been holding out for its peak scale. The union twice rejected the San Francisco scale and working conditions. After many conferences the scale committee proposed a compromise offer that was acceptable to all. The new scale will run approximately nine months, expiring with that of San Francisco. Seven hours' work, day or night, has been established. The wage for day work is \$7.75, and night \$8.25, which leaves San Jose with the highest hourly rate in California. The publishers proposed that the 1933 I. T. U. laws should be incorporated in the agreement, as they believed that ex-situation holders were not only entitled to priority on extra work, but that their ex-employees were more valuable to them than new men.

Mary Lowe Lawson, wife of James Lawson of the Reeves Publishing Company chapel, succumbed at her home in Oakland early this week to an injury to her spine which was caused by a fall from a hammock while on an outing in northern California four years ago, since which time she virtually had been an invalid. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawson were natives of Scotland. They lived in Edinburgh, where they were friends and neighbors of John Lees, now of the "Call-Bulletin" composing room. Left to share the loss of a loving wife and mother with her father is a daughter, Miss Marie Lawson. The deceased's father and mother and two sisters, all of Scotland, are others of her bereaved relatives. Mrs. Lawson's funeral and interment were private. Members of typographical unions in the Bay region are sorrowing with Mr. Lawson in the death of his wife.

Louis Borkheim, formerly of the "Examiner" adroom, but who has not been actively engaged in the trade since 1924, left for Colorado Springs last Sunday, where he will reside at the Union Printers' Home in the hope he will find relief from an aggravated and devastating attack of bronchial asthma, from which he has suffered for more than a year. "Louie" sought relief from his ailment in Hollywood, but that experiment in a climatic change came near proving fatal, and he was obliged to return to San Francisco. It is hoped by his legion of San Francisco friends his sojourn at the Home will mean a complete restoration of his health and that he will be permitted to return to the old scenes of his commendable activities in the shortest possible time.

### Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Ernie Clarke, operator and chess expert, is vacationing at Tahoe. Working out some new problems, we figure.

Rumor has it that some new machines may be installed in order to keep up with the stock market.

Charles Marshall is able to be around again and may "show up" soon.

Talk about nerve. A classified ad a day or two ago announced that a woman was looking for housework. Next day she demanded that it be

inserted again because the copy read "lady." And it was run gratis the first time—also the second.

The adroom has been very quiet lately. "Doc" Chappell had an affection of the throat and could not speak above a whisper.

Wayne Baker, our copy-cutting, aviating operator, is patting himself on the back because the plane he steals his rides on had to go under a bridge the other day and was almost wrecked.

Several of the boys were caught in a jam when the office grabbed subs for the last part of the week.

Bert Sheridan and Bert Lunt have returned from vacationing. The latter had a tough time navigating round the composing room the first day or so.

### "Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

With a broadcasting studio on the second floor, several gents in the composing room are looking forward to a radio career. For instance, Alex Gross figures that giving demonstrations of card tricks over the air would lead somewhere. But Don Boone, of the Louisiana Boones, 'lows as to how an acrobatic stunt would pull in the fan mail.

The current issue of the "Typographical Journal" is the best vacation reading that a printer interested in his organization could possibly read. Every member of the I. T. U. would do well to peruse its pages. It is the most informative journal that has reached the printer for many months.

Russell Boone, he of the Georgia Boones, has thrown away his hat and is going around collegiate—that is, until the chilling blasts hit that tiny bald spot atop his dome.

Steve Prior, office boy, returned Tuesday from Guerneville and vicinity, after spending his vacation in that district.

Returning from a two weeks' sojourn in the Santa Cruz Mountains is one Charles Cullen of the makeup department. Charley says he feels fine and he certainly looks great.

He stepped briskly on the scales, deposited 1 cent in the slot and waited for the little message on the card, which read: "You are a great confidant. You can keep a secret. Neither your facial expressions or actions betray you." On the other side was the weight, reading: "July 11 33—300." Well, was Mr. Johnny Sullivan's face red, or was it green?

We might as well record here for the benefit of those who may be inclined to travel up the Redwood Highway to fish: Don't do it! Fred McCallum went up that way and, doggone him anyhow, he took all the fish out of the streams. Yes, siree, he's our champion when it comes to fish stories.

Machinist Tommy Parry and family recently returned from Yosemite Valley, where they vacationed.

## RELIABILITY

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## MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The M. T. D. U. officers bewail the fact that in a "large number of large cities mailers are not organized." Why was it, then, the \$100,000 defense fund, or a portion of it at least, was not devoted to organization work? Among the reasons given for the creation of the \$100,000 defense fund was that of organization work. A former organizer for the M. T. D. U. had the practical assurance that some thirty or forty mailers would join a budding Mid-Western local a few years ago, when the then president of the M. T. D. U. removed the organizer, stating "he needed no high-priced organizers to organize mailers' unions." None of the reports or proceedings of the M. T. D. U. show any protest being made by the present officers of the M. T. D. U. over the summary dismissal of the organizer and one of said officers was then on the payroll of the M. T. D. U. as an organizer, in addition to which he held an official job in his own local at some \$600 per month.

Evidently the M. T. D. U. officers are becoming desperate in their efforts to keep a sinking ship, the M. T. D. U., afloat, else they would not resort to such misstatements as follow: "Mailers cannot govern their craft if mailers are not members of the mailers' organization, or M. T. D. U."; and further, "To say that mailers need not be members of the M. T. D. U. is equivalent to 'open shop'." Such statements, as the records of the mailers' locals not affiliated will show, are utterly false and without foundation.

Something quite original in the way of election ballots was the one issued by the M. T. D. U. officers in their referendum on July 19 relative to holding a convention in 1933, "Yes" and "No" being printed in large letters opposite and not above the call for or against, leaving no blank space to mark an "X." At the bottom of the ballot was attached a perforated slip marked, "Instructions—Detach after voting; members wishing to vote to hold a convention will scratch 'No,' thereby voting 'Yes'; those wishing to vote not to hold a convention will scratch 'Yes,' thereby voting 'No.'" In other words, a member votes "No" to vote "Yes," and "Yes" to vote "No." Judging from the "make-up" of the ballot the proposition to hold a convention should receive a majority. The vote of the Los Angeles Mailers' Union was 15 in favor to 14 against holding the convention. The vote of the "Herald-Express" chapel, which was said to be largely against holding a convention, was thrown out, it is said, owing to "irregularities" in voting.

Information at hand is to the effect that a former loyal member of the M. T. D. U. is on the war-path against the president of that organization, advocating the secession of his "home-town" local, situated west of the Rockies, from the M. T. D. U. This traveler states he "went to New York to deposit his card, and John McArdle would not accept it." "Now," states this traveler, "if I have to ever pay them (M. T. D. U. per capita) another 25 cent piece I hope it burns a hole in their hands, as it goes to show a mailer's card is no good under the M. T. D. U. in McArdle's own city."

## COMPTON'S IS AGAIN UNION

The Labor Clarion is pleased to announce that Compton's restaurants, which have been on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Labor Council for some time, have come to an agreement with the culinary unions and hereafter will be conducted as union institutions on a five-day week basis. In an advertisement in a morning newspaper Compton's announces that it is first among San Francisco restaurants to adopt the forty-hour week, and "that means 10 per cent more help and 10 per cent increase in pay." "This move of Compton's," says the ad, "has the full indorsement and co-operation of the Culinary Workers."

## MEMORIAL TO GREAT EDITOR

A bronze statue of Harvey W. Scott, late editor of the "Oregonian," was dedicated at the crest of Mount Tabor Park, in Portland, on Saturday last. Chester Rowell, editor of the San Francisco "Chronicle," was the principal speaker.

## JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE

Following are the minutes of the meeting held in San Francisco Labor Temple Saturday evening, July 22, 1933:

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman James B. Gallagher. Attendance record kept by the sergeant-at-arms. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The chair announced the appointment of the following committees, with the understanding that additional members may be added later:

Booth Committee—W. G. Desepte, chairman; Thomas Rotell and John Mullane.

Games Committee—Frank Brown, chairman; Hugo Ernst, L. D. Wilson, L. C. Dressler, Anthony Brenner, John Coghlan, Ed Vandeleur, Frank Johansen, Bill Casey, L. M. McEvoy, James E. Hopkins, John Metcalf, William Urmey, Patrick O'Brien, Joe Willis, A. T. Wynn and Harry Milton.

Floor Committee—William P. McCabe, Chairman; S. T. Dixon, Frank Johansen, W. G. Desepte, Wm. P. Stanton, Mary McKay, Antony Brenner, Walter Otto, Bertha Del Carlo, Thomas Rotell, William Conboy and May McCullough.

Reception Committee—F. J. Donegan, Karl Dietrick, R. I. Wisler, M. E. Decker, James McKnight, Lea Phillips, John C. Daly, Joseph Ault, L. C. Dressler, John Matheson, A. C. Sheehan, William T. Bonsor, Thomas Shaughnessey, James Coulsting and Dan Dougherty.

Barbecue Committee—M. S. Maxwell, chairman; Frank Brady, Joseph Dodge and Bill Casey.

Secretary O'Connell reported for the Arrangements Committee that tickets had been printed and were ready for distribution, and that the contract for the advertising posters had been given out.

Delegate Murray of the Carpenters announced that he is assembling the baseball team for the Building Trades, and feels sure it will again carry off the palms in the game with the Labor Council team.

Delegate Chas. A. Derry suggested a general use of the official Labor Day button by all union people, and in that behalf it was moved, seconded and carried that affiliated unions be requested to take steps to carry out this suggestion.

Donation cards for prizes were distributed among the delegates and some of the delegates took a number of tickets for disposal by their respective unions.

Meeting adjourned to meet August 5.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## A SAD MISTAKE

"I just congratulated Dr. Brown on marrying one of his patients, and he seemed quite annoyed." "That isn't Dr. Brown, you idiot. That's Dr. Smith, the lunatic specialist."—Ex.

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FOOD OF QUALITY

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San Francisco

## DEATH OF C. S. CHILD

When the San Francisco Labor Council meets in weekly session tonight there will be missing from the assembly a delegate who has been a constant attendant of the central body for years and an active participant in its deliberations.

Charles S. Child, delegate to the Council from the Laundry Workers' Union and a member of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, died suddenly on Saturday evening last while participating in a social gathering held under the auspices of his union. The announcement of his demise was a great shock to his friends and associates, and especially to delegates to the Labor Council, as he was in attendance at the meeting of that body on the night previous to his passing away.

The deceased, who was a native of England, leaves a widow and four sons to mourn his loss, and a sister in England. Besides his union affiliations he was recording secretary of University Mound No. 67, F. of A.; a member of Burnaby Lodge, Sons of St. George; of Golden Gate Council No. 551, National Union, and of the Holy Name Society of St. John's Church.

The funeral was held on Wednesday morning last from St. John's Church, where requiem high mass was celebrated, and interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery. A large attendance of his fellow workers and associates in his various activities paid the last tribute of respect.

Strike Reveals Wretched Pay  
Of Clothing Factory Workers

Some of the most lurid sweatshop conditions yet brought to light in Pennsylvania were uncovered when 150 employees of the J. B. Mainon clothing factory went on strike at Boyertown.

Herbert Payne and Charles Phelps of the Hosiery Workers' Union, who investigated the Boyertown situation, report that when an analysis of wages was made after the walkout it was found that more than half of the strikers had been earning less than \$5 per week. A number of strikers, Payne declared, had actually been averaging \$5 for two weeks' wage, or \$2.50 per week. Among the workers drawing these wretched wages were heads of families.

One case reported was that of a woman with five children to support, who was receiving less than \$2.50 for a full fifty-four hours of labor in the Mainon plant. Most of the adult women in the plant were working because their husbands were unemployed. Relief grants were required to supplement starvation earnings.

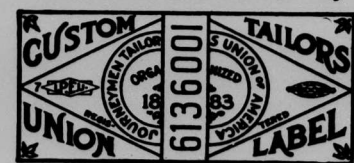
Evidence is being gathered by local authorities regarding immoral conditions which the Mainon plant bosses were able to impose on the girls because of the low wage conditions. Foremen swore at the workers and abused them, the strikers charge.

Business people, including local Chamber of Commerce authorities, are backing the strikers.

Hitler says woman's place is in the home. Hitler is unmarried.—"Ohio State Journal."

## FINE UNION-TAILORED CLOTHES

At a Price You Like to Pay



FAIR  
ALWAYS

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UNION  
TAILOR

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## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of July 21, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Stereotypers, Joseph Moran, vice C. J. Miller; Operating Engineers No. 59, J. J. Hattrup and F. E. Johansen; Cemetery Employees, John Dempsey, John Donaghue and Fred Lagomarsino; Laundry Workers, Anna Brown, Charles O'Connor, Charles Linegar, Dora Jaymot, Charles Child, Earl Young, Emma O'Keefe, Charles Keegan and J. L. Brown. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of Building Trades Council. From Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, acknowledging receipt of Council's letter with reference to the extension of the L line of the Municipal Railway to Fleishhacker Pool, and that same was referred to Public Utilities Committee.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Cemetery Workers' Union, complaint against Cypress Lawn Cemetery for not living up to the union's agreement; from San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, requesting this Council to have at least one membership in their body; from Janitors' Union, complaint against Mr. Markowitz, manager of the Embassy Theater.

**Referred to Committee on Industrial Recovery**—From the American Federation of Labor, stating no action will be taken which will interfere with established scales agreed upon by employers and employees through collective bargaining; from the American Federation of Labor, with reference to organizing the unorganized.

**Executive Committee's Report**—In the matter of controversy between the Milk Drivers' Union and Mr. Russell, the matter was discussed at length and laid over one week to give Mr. Russell another opportunity to reinstate himself in the union. In the matter of request of the American Federation of Labor to have the Coopers' Union of San Francisco reaffiliate with its International Union, your committee appointed a sub-committee to deal with the matter, in an effort to have a Coopers' Union again reaffiliated with the International Union and this Council. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Grocery Clerks—Will hold a meeting one week from Sunday for the purpose of organization. Electrical Workers No. 537 reported new development work on Hetch Hetchy project. Cemetery Workers—Cypress Lawn Cemetery has broken agreement with union. Culinary Workers—Will hold a conference with Compton's manager in an attempt to adjust differences; White Taverns are unfair; requested all not to patronize them; will prepare a code of fair competition to present to the N. I. R. A. committee. Laundry Workers—Have signed agreement with Whitcomb Hotel, Cadillac and White Taverns. Auto Mechanics—Have had a conference with employers regarding code of fair competition. Street Carmen No. 518—Are instructing all their members to be sure and buy everything with the union label, and always engage union services.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved that the policy of the Council with reference to the development of Hetch Hetchy be reaffirmed; motion carried.

**Receipts**, \$454.20; **expenses**, \$310.95.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE

### Official Minutes of Meeting Held July 19, 1933

The Trades Union Promotional League held its meeting Wednesday, July 19, 1933, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by President A. W. Edwards at 8 p. m., and on roll call B. A. Brundage was noted absent. The minutes of the previous meeting, held July 5, were approved as read.

**Credentials** from United Laborers' Union No. 1, for James Kilcoyne; credentials accepted.

**Communications**: From the Building Trades Council; minutes, noted and filed.

**Secretary's Report**: Stated he had visited a number of stores on union-labeled goods; visited some unions on affiliation; endeavored to further assist the Sign Painters' Union, and wrote to hosiery firms on a cloth union label. Full report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**: Typographical Union reported that the number of union labels a member is supposed to have on his wearing apparel was adopted through a resolution that was passed at a meeting; the effect has been very beneficial to the members themselves and the trades making wearing apparel. Tailors' Union stated this is their slack time of the year, that the spring season was fair and hope the fall season will be a great deal better; Williams & Berg are still unfair to them, as their members are on strike against this firm; their International is working on a national code, and the local as well. Sheet Metal Workers' Union reported work is still slow but hope it will be better in the near future. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 stated the factories are quite busy just now and hope it will continue for some time, as their members have not had any work for a very long time; hold a whist party every third Thursday of the month in the Labor Temple. Hatters' Union reported things look a lot brighter for work; their International will hold a joint convention with the Cap Makers' International Union on August 9 on amalgamation of the two organizations; there are many non-union hats in the city; when you buy a hat always look for the union label under the sweatband. Molders' Union reported work is slack just now; remember locally made stoves are union-made; Iron Trades Council is formulating a code. Bookbinders' Union reported no change in conditions. Sign Painters' Union stated work is picking up some; no adjustment with the Spreckels-Russell Milk Company as yet. Plasterers' Union reported they have quite a number out of work; certain contractors are not paying the prevailing wage and steps may be taken to cancel their license to do business; also working on their code. Carpet Mechanics' Union stated they have elected new officers and work is fair. Carpenters' Union No. 483 reported work is picking up and are gaining new members. Miscellaneous Employees' Union reported that no adjustment has as yet been made with Compton dairy lunches; look for the Culinary Workers' union house card. Pile Drivers' Union reported new work is picking up, also putting members to work on the bay bridge, and work is still held up on the Gate bridge. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union reported work not so good. Office Em-

ployees' Union stated they appreciate the fact that the state salary reduction veto was upheld. Millmen's Union reported they are busy organizing the cabinet shops in the city; planing mill work is slow.

**Trustees' Report**: All bills were reported approved. Same were ordered paid.

**Special Committees**: Labor Day Committee reported on the action of the General Labor Day Committee; report approved. The old question of whether you would be able to buy union-made cigars and cigarettes at the picnic grounds on Labor Day again came up for discussion. The secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Siebe of California Park requesting him to have them for sale that day.

**Good and Welfare**: Discussion was had relative to union-made leather coats. It was explained that there is a firm in Oakland and one in the city making these coats; neither one is union. It was stated that a firm in Portland, Ore., is about to make them under union conditions. Secretary stated that the next meeting would be bunco party night, and that he would make all arrangements for it. Ladies' Auxiliary stated they would bring some prizes for it and would also help. Agitation Committee to meet next meeting night.

**Receipts**, \$74.81; **bills paid**, \$53.86.

**Adjournment**: Meeting adjourned at 9:15 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, August 2. Visitors are welcome to attend to play bunco after the meeting adjourns.

"He who spends union-earned money right assists to improve organized labor."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Compton's Dairy Lunches  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Independent Ice Company, Potrero avenue and Army street.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.  
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

## YOU CAN HELP

Keep Local Workers Employed  
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES



## ASSIST THE CLERKS

Asking support for the Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Association, J. P. Griffin, field agent of that organization, addressing the union men and women of the city, says:

"Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen's Association, Local 410, has begun an active campaign for better working conditions under the Industrial Recovery Act, by making a drive for the organization of the salesmen employed in the retail selling of clothing, hats, furnishing goods and shoes, in which they are meeting with fair success.

"But your co-operation in their efforts is asked for. All they urge the union men and women to do is, when buying clothing, furnishing goods, hats or shoes, to demand of the salesman who serves them to show a Clerks' Union button, and if he has none, to refuse to purchase from such salesman.

"Many retail stores are employing their salespeople under a so-called commission form of pay, which is inhuman and un-American. Unless the clerk makes a sale he receives no compensation for his services, and works for nothing.

"How can you expect efficient service under such a system? They are battling for a living minimum wage and reasonable workday. You can assist them by patronizing those stores where the salesman can show his union button only, and thus aiding the organized labor cause also."

## UHL CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR

Adolph Uhl, candidate for mayor in the last election, has announced his intention to be a candidate for the Board of Supervisors in the November election, on a ticket of five candidates sponsored by the Good Government League. The other candidates are Dr. Adolph E. Schmidt, Charles T. Phillips, Frank B. Lorigan and John M. Ratto. Uhl announces that he indorses all five candidates.

## AGAINST REDUCED FERRY FARES

Branding all agitation for a reduction of commutation rates between the East Bay cities and San Francisco as "ill-advised and an attempt to tear down the thoroughly sound policies of the President of the United States," the Central Labor Council of Alameda County has severely condemned current transbay reduction efforts "as being definitely contrary to the best public interest."

## PROTEST SALES TAX

Delegates attending the California Congress of Workers and Farmers, which has been in session at Sacramento, approved a resolution protesting against the Legislature passing a sales tax. A committee was named to convey the protest to the Legislature. J. Stitt Wilson, former Socialist mayor of Berkeley, was named chairman, with Milen Dempster of San Francisco as secretary. Dempster is a former Socialist candidate for Congress.

Definition of golf: Pale pills pursued by purple people.—Birmingham "News."

## WITH THE NEW DEAL WHEN PURCHASING HOME PRODUCTS



Printing . . . Book-binding . . . Photo-Engraving . . . Cuts Stereotyping . . . Electrotyping . . . Mailing . . . . .

Ask for the above emblem, which represents the product of Unions affiliated with the

**Allied Printing Trades Council**

A Symbol of Fair Conditions for the Worker

## TO CHAIN STORE EMPLOYEES

Grocery Clerks' Union No. 648 has issued an invitation addressed "to all grocery chain store employees" advising them that it is to their interest to seek organization in order that they may have a voice in the fixing of hours of labor and the wage they should receive for it. In order that they may learn what the National Industrial Recovery Act is and what it means to grocery clerks in particular, they are asked to attend an open meeting of the union on Sunday, July 30, at 1:30 p. m., in the Labor Temple. After they have heard of the benefits to be derived by united action they will be invited to become members of the union and do their part in obtaining those benefits.

## Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Files Complete Substitute Code

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union presented to General Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery administrator, a complete fair competition code for the garment industry as a substitute for the code filed by a number of organizations of manufacturers, contractors and jobbers.

The union's code provides for the thirty-hour week and abolition of piece work, and offers a wage schedule ranging from \$52 a week for cloak and dress cutters to \$26 for skirt finishers. This schedule is offered by the union as a minimum scale. The \$14 minimum suggested by the employers for non-manufacturing employees is embodied in the union code. Overtime is prohibited, and the system of unemployment insurance is to be resumed on January 1, 1934.

## Baker Urges Thirty-Hour Week At Stereotypers' Convention

The annual convention of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America gave serious consideration to the question of minimum wages and maximum hours as specified in the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Martin J. Casey, vice-president of the union, stressed the necessity of collective bargaining in securing adequate remuneration.

C. M. Baker of San Francisco, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, as a guest speaker, urged the union to ask for a thirty-hour week with peak wages.

"The sensible thing for the printing trades to do," Mr. Baker declared, "would be to seek a code for not more than thirty hours a week, or less, and ask the peak wages for your work.

"Unless I'm mistaken, even a thirty-hour week won't solve the unemployment in your ranks without decided business improvement."

A resolution was introduced by San Francisco Union No. 29 asking the convention to support a thirty-hour week and a six-hour day, and a minimum wage scale, which was not defined.

## RE-EMPLOYMENT PLANS

Local re-employment agencies to help supply workers for public works projects will be set up in the different states under the direction of the federal relief administration and the United States employment service, as a result of a conference of representatives of twenty-six states in Washington last week, according to I. L. N. S. advices.

The re-employment program will be directed from Washington and will be under the guidance of W. Frank Persons, director of the United States employment service, and Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator. State officials will co-operate with federal officials in organizing re-employment agencies where they may be needed so that the drive to put men back to work will be speeded up.

These agencies will be separate and distinct from the relief organizations and the local labor for public works projects will be selected from lists of qualified workers submitted by the local agencies designated by the United States employment service.

County committees in the different states consisting of a representative of labor, a member of the local relief committee, and three or four other citizens will also be established under the direction of the state re-employment director.

California was among the twenty-six states represented at the conference, though the dispatch omits names of representatives.

## Washington State Federation Places Boycott on Breweries

Meeting in Cle-Elum, the Washington State Federation of Labor adopted resolutions opposing recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the United States, placing practically every brewery in the state on the "We Don't Patronize" list, and condemning the proposal to have the Snoqualmie Pass route over the Cascade Mountains constructed by hand labor as a measure to provide work for the jobless.

Robert H. Harlin, former mayor of Seattle, now a member of the city council of Cle-Elum and a former miner, urged the necessity of aggressive policies to secure the adhesion of larger numbers of working men and women to the trade union movement. "Labor should not expect anything to be handed it on a silver platter," he said.

## NO WONDER

Oldest Inhabitant—I be 94 and I haven't got an enemy in the world. Visitor—That's most unusual. Oldest Inhabitant—Yes, miss. Thank God, they're all of 'em dead long ago.—"Railroad Trainman."

## QUALITY vs. CHEAPNESS

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Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices  
Our Process of Careful Cleaning and Expert  
Finishing Makes Your Clothes Wear Longer

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## United Garment Workers Receive Twenty Per Cent Increase in Pay

President T. A. Rickert of the United Garment Workers of America announced in Chicago that with the week beginning July 17 the workers employed in all of the overall, short, and general work clothing factories under the Garment Workers' jurisdiction received a 20 per cent wage increase.

Many of the men's ready-to-wear factories using the United Garment Workers' label, which is the only label recognized by the American Federation of Labor on this class of clothing, are also falling in line and granting similar increases, affecting approximately 40,000 clothing workers, Rickert stated.

### UNFAIR TEXT BOOKS

Taking its lone stand in Philadelphia for a drastic wage-cut and lockout of union men is costing the John C. Winston Publishing Company heavily in lost orders. As publishers of text books, the company has been trying to renew contracts for the next school term. But many states require union, fair labor in the manufacture of text books, and have turned a deaf ear to the story of the company that it is not as black as it has painted itself.

### LABOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins has announced the following revised Labor Advisory Committee to co-operate with Harold Ickes, public works administrator, in the \$3,300,000,000 public works program which Ickes will control: Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics, United States Department of Labor, chairman; Michael J. McDonough, president Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; Richard J. Gray, treasurer Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America; Charles L.

Reed, assistant to the president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America; John Coefield, general president United Association of Journeymen Plumbers of the United States and Canada, and Henry W. Blumenberg, general organizer United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

## Great Organization Campaign Inaugurated in Reading District

A drive of wider proportions than probably any hitherto attempted in an industrial community of this character has been formally launched at Reading, Pa., by the Federated Trades Council of Reading in an effort to organize into labor unions all gainfully employed persons in Berks County.

With 3000 workers of the great Berkshire hosiery mills out, nearly all of the 10,500 hosiery workers in Berks County are now on strike. There are no halls in Reading large enough to hold the strikers' meetings and gatherings are held in the Socialist Park at Sinking Springs, outside the city.

## To Give Worker Information On His Own Economic Status

A new type of economic publicity for workers all over the United States is anticipated by Secretary of Labor Perkins in the expansion of the department of statistics and information.

The information, which will deal with different phases of industrial and economic life as it applies to the individual worker, will be distributed in pamphlets, moving pictures, radio programs and books, according to Secretary Perkins. Her aim in this new project is to "help the worker get information about his own economic status."

"This new department holds a great deal of promise," she said. "It will be a practical means of giving the laboring man necessary information."

## Carpenters of Oakland Protest Against Bridge Pay Violations

Acting with state officials and local contractors, Carpenters' Union No. 892, Oakland, is protesting vigorously on the low wage scale paid carpenters on the temporary construction of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge.

For two weeks carpenters were paid \$5 a day, which is \$2.50 a day lower than the prevailing wage scale of carpenters of the district. Wage scales are incorporated in all contracts, and call for the prevailing scales of the building trades.

George Newman, secretary-treasurer of Carpenters' Union No. 892, has sent a protest to Hugh Johnson, director of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

### ASIATIC EXCLUSION

At a recent meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council a communication from the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers regarding Asiatic exclusion was taken up and discussed at length. President Swicegood of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local Union No. 377, was given the floor and explained his ideas on the matter. He urged that the matter be taken up by all labor organizations and stop any attempts that may be started to amend or change the present exclusion act. The subject was referred to the law and legislative committee.

### MUSICIANS' EXECUTIVE BOARD

In addition to re-electing Joseph N. Weber president and William J. Korngood secretary, the recent convention of the American Federation of Musicians chose the following executive board: A. C. Hayden, Washington; Albert Greenbaum, San Francisco; James C. Petrillo, Chicago; Chauncey A. Weaver, Des Moines; J. Edward Jarrott, Toronto.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO  
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1933

### Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, on books at.....	\$ 68,208,157.80
Cash.....	16,694,254.17
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,874,661.45
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,429,632.49
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,100,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$520,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

### Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$152,706,708.91
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,500,000.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:  
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1933 were as follows:

Income.....	\$7,594,044.75
Expenses and Taxes.....	939,993.97
Net Profits.....	\$6,654,050.78

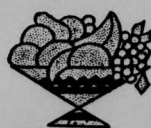
The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH..... Mission and 21st Streets  
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH..... Clement Street and 7th Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH..... Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH..... West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest on Deposits is Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this  
food  
question . . .

One hears a lot about it,  
but there really isn't much  
to it...that is, not for those  
who know Hale's Food  
Shop. The quality of food,  
eight departments under  
one roof, the prices. It  
really pays one to come  
down town to do one's  
food shopping.



# HALE'S FOOD SHOP



FIFTH near MARKET STREET